



D. BRADFORD, Editor.

LEXINGTON, KY. THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1839.

NO. 10.—VOL. 54.

PRINTED EVERY THURSDAY,

BY J. C. NOBLE & J. DUNLOP,
No. 6 & 7, Hunt's Row, Water Street,
FOR DANIEL BRADFORD,
Publisher of the Laws of the United States.
Publishing Office, Main Street, a few doors below Bren-
nan's Hotel.

TERMS.

Subscription.—For one year, in advance, \$9 50; if not
paid within six months, \$3 00, and if not paid within
the year, \$3 50.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be post-
paid, or they will not be taken out of the Office.

ADVERTISING.—One square of 14 lines, or less, 3 times,
\$1 50; 3 months, \$4; 6 months, \$7 50; 12 months, \$15.
Longer ones in proportion.

A CARD.

FRANKLIN THORPE, (Clock
and Watch-maker and Jewe-
ler,) respectfully informs the citizens
of Lexington and vicinity, that he
will attend to the repairing of Clocks
and Watches of every description;
MUSICAL BOXES, ACCORDIONS
and JEWELRY, ENGRAVING
done. From his experience in the
business, he does not doubt but that he will please those
who may give him a call. As it is his intention of mak-
ing the city his residence, he wishes a share of public
patronage. Shop on Main street, No. 27, next door to
J. B. JOHNSON'S SADDLERY SHOP.
N. B. An assortment of JEWELRY for sale.
Lexington, June 23, 1838 30-3

School for Young Ladies.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. CAMPBELL,
who was for several years associated with the Rev.
John Ward, of this city, in a similar institution, and of
Mrs. Campbell, will be opened in this city, in Mrs.
Coyle's House, Jordan's Row, on Monday, February 18,
1839. Its Sessions will comprise five months each.
The Elementary branches will be taught by
the session, at \$16 00
The Higher Branches, at \$20 00

The Scholars will be charged from the time of their
entrance. No deduction will be made, but at the op-
tion of the teachers. The attention of the instructors
will be particularly directed to the manners and morals
of the pupils, as well as their mental cultivation. Spe-
cial effort will be made to accelerate the progress of the
Primary Classes. The discipline of the School will be
exact. In consequence, no young lady will be retained
in it, who cannot be retained from the violation of its
established rules, by private admonition or public re-
proof. Applications for entrance can be made to Mr.
A. T. SKILLMAN, at this Book Store. A few scholars can
be boarded in the family of the Principals.
Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-paid \$3.

September 20, 1838.

THE undersigned very respectfully informs his friends
and the public generally, that he has purchased
the ENTIRE STOCK OF GROCERIES of M. B. MON-
ROSE. At the same stand he will always keep a fresh
and good assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES. He
has on hand at present, a large quantity of Sugar,
Coffee, Tea, Lard, &c., which will be sold at the lowest
market prices.
SAMUEL C. TROTTER.

N. B. I wish to sell my DRUG and CHEMICAL
STORE, on Cheapside. The Stock is worth between 3
and \$1,000. Any person that wants an establishment
of the kind, will do well to apply early, as I will give a
bargain, and make the payments easy.
S. C. TROTTER.

Lexington, Sept. 20, 1838 38-1f

CABINET WARE-ROOM.

THE subscriber respectfully in-
forms his customers, and the
public generally, that he continues
the CABINET MAKING BUSINESS at his
old stand on Main-street, immedi-
ately opposite the lot on which the
Masonic Hall formerly stood, and a
few doors below Logan's corner,
has on as good terms as they can be elsewhere procured
in the city. He invites all those wishing to purchase ar-
ticles in his line, to call at his Ware-Room and examine
for themselves, as he is determined to sell bargains.
Having provided himself with a FURNITURE
WAGON, all articles bought of him will be delivered
any where in the city, free of charge.
JOSEPH MILWARD.

N. B. I am prepared with a HEARSE, and will at-
tend to Funerals calls, either in the city or country.
Lexington, Sept. 5, 1838 36-1f

T. M. HICKEY & W. B. REDD,
ATTORNEYS at Law and Barbers, will, in future,
practice in association. Their Office is on Main-
street, between Frazer's corner and Brennan's Hotel.
Lex., April 19, 1838 16-1f



VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.
I WISH to sell the House and Lot whereon I now re-
side, at the corner of High and Main cross street,
also the saddle shop on Main cross street, and the
House and Lot opposite the residence of John Peck,
on which is a pump of never failing water. It is deemed
unnecessary to be particular in the description as those
who may wish to purchase, would of course desire to ex-
amine for themselves.
The property is unencumbered, and a perfect title will
be made the purchaser. For terms apply to
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

All indebted to me are requested to come forward and
pay their accounts, and those who may have claims upon
me, are desired to call and receive their dues as I am
about to remove from the state.

FRANCIS KRICKEL.

ALSO, FOR SALE.—Two or three hundred HORSE
COLLARS, WAGON HARNESS, WHIPS, &c. &c.
very low, as I am determined to leave the state.
Lexington, Oct. 11, 1838 41-1f

Having loaned several German Books, among others
a work on Metals, &c. with plates, I request that they
be returned, as I am about to leave the State.
FRANCIS KRICKEL.

N. Y. Spirit of the Times & Turf
Register,

PUBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N. York, at
\$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T.
PORTER, Editor.

J. W. TRUMBULL,
Agent for Lexington, Fayette Co.

Sept. 15, 1836 55-1f

DANCING, &c.

MR. RICHARDSON presents his grateful
acknowledgments to the citizens of Lexington
and its vicinity for the very liberal patronage extended
to him since his residence here, and respectfully informs
them, that his Spring Classes will commence in a few
days, (or as soon as the weather is sufficiently mild,) with
every variety of fashionable and beautiful Dances
—as a great number of new *Cotillions, Round and Hop
Waltzes, Galopades, Spanish, Scottish, Polish, Tyrole-
sian, Circassian, &c. &c.* embracing the

Beautiful Circassian Circle,
The Miscellaneous Contra Dances, &c. &c.

Mr. R. has given much study and practice to the
above named Dances, and pledges himself to exemplify
them in the best style.

He will occasionally lecture his classes on subjects,
which he thinks parents and friends of the young and
inexperienced will cordially approve. His list of schol-
ars is now open, and all on whom he may not have an
opportunity to call, will please communicate their wish-
es to him personally, or through the Post Office, Box
No. 110.

YOUNG Gentlemen of the city, engaged in busi-
ness during the day, are requested to join the
Night Classes. They will find the exercises of the
School well worth their patronage.
Lex. Feb. 21, 1839—8-1f.

SELECT SCHOOL,
CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL,
FOR BOYS.

THE REV. EDWARD WINTHROP, A. M., Pro-
fessor of Sacred Literature, in the Theological Sem-
inary of Lexington, will open a Select School for Boys,
at his residence at the Theological Seminary, on Mon-
day, the 14th of March. The Latin, Greek and Hebrew
languages will be taught to those who desire it, and the
usual English branches.

The hours of instruction, at present, will be from 9
to 12 o'clock in the morning, and from 3 to 5 in the af-
ternoon.

TERMS.—Ten dollars per quarter.
Number of pupils limited to twenty-five.
Lexington, February 7, 1839.—6 1f

JOHN H. JEWELL,
Attorney at Law.

WILL practice in the Fayette Courts. The collec-
tion of non-residents' claims promptly attended to.
His Office is on Main street, in the front room over the
Tailor's shop of Mr. Thomas Rankin, opposite to the
Lexington Library.
Lexington, K. Nov. 28, 1838—48-1f

SPUN COTTON.

WARRANTED of the very best quality, of any
size, from 500 to 1000, will be given in exchange
for any quantity of GOOD CORN AND WHEAT, say
from one bushel up, to suit the convenience of the farmer.
I will, likewise, give CASH FOR WHEAT.
A. CALDWELL.

August 23, 1838 34-1f

CASH FOR HEMP.

THE highest market price will be paid for good
clean Hemp, by
MONTMOLIN & CORNWALL.
Lexington, February 7, 1839. 6f

UPHOLSTERING, FURNITURE & CHAIRS.



IN addition to my large and splendid Stock of FUR-
NITURE and CHAIRS, I have engaged the services
of an Upholsterer from London, who is capable of do-
ing every description of UPHOLSTERING, on the
most modern and approved style. Such as Drapery,
Curtains, Cutting and laying down Carpets, Paper Hang-
ings, Trimming Pews, &c.; MATTRISSES of every
description kept on hand and made to order at my Fur-
niture Establishment, Limestone street, second door
above the Jail, where any person wanting any description
of Upholstering done, can see drawings and designs,
from which they can select any style they wish, and it
will be attended to promptly, and done in a style inferior
to none in the United States.

JAMES MARCH.

Lexington, Nov. 10, 1837—48-1f

NOTICE.

JOHN T. MASON, Esq. formerly of Kentucky, has
left in my hands as his Agent and Attorney, a fund
in Lands—of fine quality, and good title—which I am to
dispose of in settlement of all demands against him in
Kentucky. Those having claims against him, will im-
mediately consult me upon the subject.
JAMES E. DAVIS.

Lexington, February 14, 1839.—71f

SHELL COMBS REPAIRED.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has removed his Shop from
the house of J. Bunnell, to the Corner
of Mill and Short Streets, opposite the Post-Office, where
Ladies can have their COMBS repaired in the neatest
manner.
J. S. VANPELT.

Lexington, June 25, 1838 26-1f

RANAWAY

FROM the mouth of the Walash, on the 23d Octo-
ber, a negro man, named LAWSON, short 32 in-
ches, about 5 feet 8 inches high, weighs about 150 lbs.,
remarkably well made; black; has a small foot and
ankle; no marks recollected, except those on his back, is
cunning and artful. He was purchased of the estate of
John Bruce, Esq. of Lexington, and when last heard
from was on his way to Lexington. A liberal reward
will be given for his apprehension and delivery to the
Jailor in Lexington.
A. WICKLIFFE.

Nov. 15, 1838 46-1f

FEMALE CORDIAL OF HEALTH.

THIS invaluable preparation is a medicated Wine,
pleasant to the taste, grateful to the stomach, and
eminently tonic in its effects. But its highest and best
quality is in its specific and curative effects on female
weakness.

Very many of the wives and mothers among us are con-
demned to untold sufferings, by diseases arising from local
and general debility; and because they find no relief from
the strengthening remedies in common use, they are too
often given up by the Faculty as incurable. Weakness,
as well as the pains in the back and limbs, with which
such females are afflicted, will all yield to the sovereign
and infallible effects of this CORDIAL OF HEALTH.
And for the weaknesses consequent upon the obstructions
and irregularities to which unmarried and young fe-
males are subject, there can be no remedy in the whole
Materia Medica, which combines such innocent and cur-
ative virtues.

Prepared by Edward Prentiss, sole proprietor, and sold
by Daniel Bradford, at the Office of the Kentucky Gaz-
ette, Lexington.

FAITHFUL LOVE.

"Come rest in this bosom, my own stricken deer,
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still
here."

Here still is the smile that no cloud can o'ercrest,
And the heart and the hand, all thine own to the last,
Oh! what was love made for, if 'tis not the same,
Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and
shame?

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
I but know that I love thee, whatever thou art."

When we first heard of the recent horrible af-
fay at the Galt House in Louisville, in which
Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, was the most
prominent actor, and principal in the homicide of
two citizens of that place, we heard as an item to
heighten the sensibilities in the unfortunate affair,
that the Judge was then engaged to be married to
an accomplished young lady of Kentucky, and
that the marriage was to have been solemnized in
a day or two after the fatal rencontre occurred.—
The report was no doubt accurate, as is proved by
the following announcement in a late Kentucky
paper.

"MARRIED.—In Bardstown, Ky., on Thursday
evening, Judge Wilkerson, of Mississippi, to Miss
Eliza Crozier, of the former place."

There is a moral sublimity in this marriage that
throws an additional charm over the character of
woman.

The lines at the head of this article are emi-
nently expressive of the case under consideration.
Judge Wilkerson had been denounced as a murder-
er; the popular cry had been raised against him,
and the populace could scarcely be repressed from
expending its fury in violence upon his person.—
The noisy devotees of Judge Lynch openly and
loudly threatened to immolate the unfortunate
Wilkerson under sentence of the summary and
bloody Lynch code. The respectable Mississi-
pian seemed all of a sudden to be bereft of friends,
and utterly deserted. The butterfly crowd that
had been hovering around him in his hours of
cheerfulness and prosperity, soon disappeared.—
He was now locked in a cold, dark, and gloomy
prison. His case was prejudged by the multitude,
and he was openly proclaimed a murderous male-
factor. In this period of agonizing adversity, how
peculiarly needful was he of some consolation, of
at least one friend, in whose bosom he could pour
the secret sorrows of his soul, and where he could
be sure to find a faithful and sympathetic response.
He knew, indeed, that he had exchanged vows of
love and devotion with one dear to his heart,—but
she was in a distant place, and even her feeling
might be changed towards him in this season of
adversity, disgrace and desertion.

Would she still prove true? Would she yet
consent to follow his fortune? Could it be pos-
sible that she would still be willing to connect her-
self with a man arraigned under the violated laws
of his country for the horrid crime of murder?
And that, too, before his trial had taken place,
and when it was even possible he might be pro-
nounced guilty? To expect her faithful and un-
wavering under such circumstances, was too much
even for his own fond hopes! He was perplexed
in the extreme. He could not but doubt. But,
ah! this involuntary doubt did injustice to the de-
voted faithfulness of woman! He told her his
melancholy story—he extenuated his conduct—
but it was unnecessary. She had prejudged his
case favorably—there had been no change in her.
But even if she should prove guilty, yet she knew,
she felt she loved him,—faithful, unalterable love
reigned paramount in her heart—and she said to
him—

"Come rest in this bosom my own stricken deer,
Though the herd have fled from thee, thy home is still
here!"

I know not, I ask not, if guilt's in that heart,
I but know that I love thee whatever thou art!"

How inexpressibly precious must be such a being
to a man situated as Judge Wilkerson! If he has
a title of the feelings which usually belong to hu-
man nature, he will forever cherish her with ten-
fold more care than the "apple of his eye." He
will not even permit "the winds of heaven" to visit
her too roughly.

And what volumes does the conduct of the
young lady of Bardstown speak for the fortitude,
the daring, the unflinching faithfulness of the gen-
tle sex! How sublime, how delightful to man is
the contemplation of their fond, their devoted,
love! No misfortune, no adversity, can change
them,—but
"Through joy and through sorrow, through glory and
shame,"
Their heart, their devotion, is always the same.

NOTE.—Our readers will recollect that Judge
Wilkerson underwent an examination before the
examining court at Louisville, and that the circum-
stances of the fatal affair proved to be much more
favorable to him than was anticipated, or the pub-
lished account led the public to believe. He was
accordingly admitted to bail, under a bond for his
appearance of \$50,000—this heavy sum being
suggested by the Judge himself—at the same time
declaring that he desired nothing but a fair trial.
[Cincinnati Whig.]

COURTSHIP IN LAPLAND.—The following singu-
lar custom, in relation to courtship, is said to
exist in Lapland. When a young man forms an
attachment for a young woman, they run a race, in
presence of their mutual friends, at a time fixed
by them, to determine whether she will have him
or not. In this race the girl is allowed a start of
one-third the distance to be run; and it is generally
impossible for the lover to overtake her, unless she
allows him to do so; which of course she will if
she likes the match. If the girl wins the race, it is
highly penal for the lover to renew his suit.

STUNK.—"Mum, mayn't I go and play horse
to-day?"
"No, child, you must stay in the house."
"Now, look here, marm, if you don't let me, I'll
go and catch the measles—I know a big boy what's
got 'em prime!"

From the Commonwealth.

ACTS PASSED AND APPROVED.

128. An act to authorize Samuel Arnett to qualify as
high Sheriff of Nicholas county.

129. An act authorizing a change of venue in the case
of the Commonwealth against Edward C. Wilkinson,
Benjamin R. Wilkinson and John Murlough. Venue
changed to Mercer, and a special term of the court to be
held on the 4th day of March next.

130. An act to extend the powers of the trustees of
the town of Burksville.

131. An act to establish the town of Rochester. The
town is in the county of Butler.

132. An act to provide a standard of weights and
measures for the several counties of this State. It is
made the duty of the County Courts, (before January
1, 1840,) to furnish their respective counties a set of
weights and measures, according to the standard fur-
nished by the General Government to the State of Ken-
tucky. The Governor is to cause weights and measures
to be made in the Penitentiary, according to the govern-
ment standard, for the use of the counties, and the price
of making them to be paid by the counties. If a County
Court fails to comply with this act, each member of it
is to forfeit and pay \$5 for each and every Court that
passes, after January 1, 1840, until the law is complied
with.

133. An act in relation to the roads in Clay, Knox,
Laurel, Whitley and Harlan. The county courts may
reduce the width of certain roads, but not below 5 feet.

134. An act for the divorce of Adam R. Walker.

135. An act allowing two additional Justices of the
Peace to Oldham county.

136. An act further to enforce the payment of State
dividends declared by certain incorporated companies,
and for other purposes. Requires semi-annual state-
ments and settlements to be made to the Auditor, set-
tling forth the gross amount of tolls, the expenses, out-
standing debts, &c., and State's proportion of profits to
be paid. A heavy penalty is enacted for non compli-
ance, and the process particularly provided.

137. An act to amend the charter of Centre College.
The number of trustees to be 19, and 6 may constitute a
quorum.

138. An act to amend the charter of St. Joseph's
College. Provides for the appointment of Moderator,
in certain contingencies.

139. An act to amend an act, entitled an act to amend
an act incorporating the town of Steamport, in the
county of Henderson.

140. An act to change a part of the State road from
Bardonia to Bowlinggreen. The change is in the part
of the road that runs through the lands of James Drury.

141. An act for the benefit of Maria Waller, an idiot.

142. An act for the benefit of John Griffith, the guar-
dian of the heirs of John Conway, Jr., deceased. Re-
lates to the sale of a slave.

143. An act to repeal an act, entitled an act to incor-
porate the town of West Point, and for other purposes.

144. An act for the benefit of Charity Taylor. Di-
vorce bill.

145. An act for the benefit of Matthew Elder. Ap-
propriates \$100 to him for keeping an idiot two years.

146. An act for the benefit of the Clerk of the Scott
Circuit Court.

147. An act to change the bounds of the 7th division
of the Kentucky Militia and for other purposes. Also
designates the boundaries between the 61st and 94th
Regiments.

148. An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Estill
and Pendleton counties. Relates to settlement with
Auditor.

149. An act to change the place of voting in the
Stamping Ground precinct, in Scott county. Voting to
be at the Stamping Ground Hotel.

150. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Madison
county.

151. An act for the benefit of the estate of Edmund
Hall, deceased.

152. An act for the benefit of the Mechanics of Mays-
ville. Gives them liens in certain cases.

153. An act to change the venue in the case of John
D. Perkins. Changed from Livingston to Graves.

154. An act to incorporate the trustees of the Rock
Spring Church. The church is in Logan county.

155. An act in relation to the registration of mort-
gages and deeds of trust. After the passage of this act,
no mortgage or deed of trust to take effect, (except be-
tween the parties) until it shall have been duly acknowl-
edged or proven, and actually lodged with the clerk for
record. The duty of the clerk is particularly set forth.
The act not to take effect until 1st day of August.

156. An act for the benefit of Nancy Collins. A di-
vorce bill.

157. An act to change the place of voting at an elec-
tion precinct in Cumberland county.

158. An act altering a Constable's district in Wayne
county.

159. An act to change the name of Green Ruby, to
that of Green Kirby.

160. An act for the benefit of the Sheriffs of Casey
and Pulaski counties. Allows further time for settle-
ment with Auditor.

161. An act giving sheriffs further time to return
their delinquent lists of revenue tax for 1838. Extends
the time, until the 1st day of Feb. 1839, to make re-
turns, and until 1st day of August, 1839, to advertise
and sell, or to sell, or to sell, or to sell, or to sell, or to sell,
additional list, and when Sheriff has paid the amount
of such additional list, the Auditor is to issue a warrant
in his favor for such amount.

162. An act for the benefit of the Sheriff of Green
county. Extends time of settlement with Auditor.

163. An act for the divorce of Sarah Jane Phelps.

164. An act to incorporate the Mount Vernon Acad-
emy, in Clinton county.

165. An act for the benefit of the Spencer county
Seminary.

166. An act giving Harris W. Thompson, late deputy
Sheriff of Green county, further time to return his de-
linquent list of muster fines.

167. An act for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum.
Makes provision for procuring a Fire Engine and Hose
for the Asylum.

168. An act for the benefit of Mason W. Sherrill.
Directs Morehead and Brown's Digest, and Acts of As-
sembly to be purchased for him, as Justice of the Peace.

169. An act to authorize a sale of the Seminary lands
of Wayne county.

170. An act for the benefit of the Madison Troop of
Cavalry. Names the regiments from which men may
join the troop.

171. An act to provide for the extension of the Lex-
ington, Nicholasville and Danville turnpike road, from
Danville, and to unite the same with the Louisville,
Bardonia and Springfield turnpike road, at Springfield.

172. An act to allow an additional Justice of the
Peace for Nelson county.

173. An act for the benefit of Elisha C. Hampton.
Relates to release from bond for arms.

174. An act to change the name of Jane Wright to
that of Jane Dodd.

175. An act to repeal the law authorizing the county
court of Hardin, to sell the Poor House land.

176. An act for the benefit of the estate of Lewis Pi-
ble. Bill to be filed in the Oldham circuit court.

177. An act to establish the town of Frederick, in
Barren county.

178. An act to incorporate the Bank Lick Turnpike
road company. The road leads from Covington, by the
Bank Lick road, to the top of the Dry Ridge.

179. An act to amend an act incorporating a company
to turnpike the road from Treasburg by way of Colum-
bia, Jamestown and Monticello, to the Tennessee State
line in the direction of Knoxville. Authorizes the con-
struction of a bridge across Green river, and when one
third of the sum necessary to build it is subscribed and
paid by individuals, the Board of Internal Improve-
ments are to subscribe and pay the residue.

180. An act authorizing a survey of the road leading
over Mount Scratches and Old Landing Hills, in Estill
county.

181. An act for the benefit of the heirs of Elijah Cum-
mings, deceased. Bill to be filed in the Hancock County
Court.

182. An act for the benefit of Ransom Laswell, and
others. Bill to be filed in Rockcastle Circuit Court.

183. An act for the benefit of Mary Hughes, an in-
fane. Petition to be filed in the Montgomery court.

184. An act to authorize the sale of a house and lot
belonging to the heirs of Jacob Lyons, deceased, a man
of color.

185. An act for the benefit of Eliza Jane Grider. A
divorce bill.

186. An act for the divorce of Nancy A. Grant.

187. An act to authorize the Clerk of the Hancock
County Court to amend certain records in his office.

188. An act to repeal an act, entitled an act for the
benefit of William M. Simmons, approved Feb. 12, 1838.

189. An act to repeal the 4th section of an act, enti-
tled an act to establish a State road from Flinn's old ferry
road, across the Ohio river, in the county of Livingston,
to Princeton, in Caldwell county, and for other pur-
poses, approved 25th Feb. 1836.

From the Globe.
On the 15th and 17th January last, I made some remarks in the House of Representatives on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, which remarks were soon after published in the Globe, and have since been published in pamphlet form. Mr Stanly of North Carolina followed me in reply. At the commencement of his remarks, he insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. I promptly pronounced the insinuation a base falsehood, and a foul detraction, whether it dwelt upon the lips of the unprincipled calumniator, or floated on the breeze in the corrupt, poisonous, and slanderous Federal sheets of the day. My intention at the time was to insult the member. So he understood me. So all who heard me understood me. My meaning was that the member was a base liar and a foul calumniator; and the only reason that he was indirectly thus denounced, was because the rules of the House prohibited me from doing it directly, without laying myself liable to its censure. All this, too, was well understood at the time; and for this intended and well understood insult, I held myself in readiness to give the member any satisfaction which he might have the moral courage to seek. But no disposition to seek for redress was manifested within the time I had a right to expect it, or within the time it might be expected, from a man who had any regard for his honor or reputation. So I was disposed to let the member go for what I believe him to be, a mean poltroon and a base liar; and which I believe he may at any time, and in any place, be pronounced with impunity.

Some ten or twelve days after making the remarks to which I allude, I saw a communication in the National Intelligencer, occupying the space of four or five columns of that paper, purporting to be the reply of Mr Stanly of North Carolina, to Dr. Duncan. I was surprised to see a reply of such length. I was not present all the time the member was speaking. I was present, as I have stated, when he commenced. I was present when he finished, and his last remark was, "I have detained the House not more than fifteen minutes." I thought he was correct as to the time he occupied the floor—(a short time in which to make a speech occupying four and a half columns of one of the largest newspaper sheets.)

Leave is sometimes asked of the House to write out a speech which there may not be time to make, and the privilege is generally granted. This is an accommodation to the House, and to the country, whose business is permitted to progress. But, in all cases of this kind, leave of the House ought to be obtained, and a notice of the fact ought to accompany the written speech. It is mean and basely dishonorable, and it is a falsehood and a fraud, practised upon the community, to promulgate a speech purporting to have been delivered on the floor of Congress which never was there spoken, on any other conditions than by the leave and with the notice which I have named.

I say that the speech published in the National Intelligencer of the 4th instant, purporting to be the remarks of Mr Stanly, in reply to Dr. Duncan, never was delivered in the House of Representatives nor any other place, except through the polluted columns of the corrupt, base, bought, servile and degraded sheet, through which it makes its appearance; therefore, its very caption or title contains a base falsehood, and a mean attempt at fraud and imposition upon the public. Its whole body is a tissue of misrepresentations, unmanly insinuations, and low vulgarities, worthy of the man that can be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity. In order to know that I could not be mistaken as to the time the member occupied in his attempt to reply to me, and to ascertain some other facts, of which I will soon speak, I addressed the following notes to the gentleman whose name is prefixed, to which I received the subjoined answers:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 9, 1839.

Sir: If you were present on the 17th January, 1839, when Mr Stanly of North Carolina replied to some remarks made by me on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, will you have the goodness to state what time Mr Stanly occupied in making his reply? Whether Mr Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my answer to some Abolition interrogatories, and whether Mr Slade did, or did not, point out to Mr Stanly such passages of said answer as Mr Stanly exhibited in his reply.

Your attention to this, will much oblige your friend,
A. DUNCAN.
Hon. H. L. TURNEY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February —, 1839.

Sir: I have received your note of the 9th of this month, and in answer thereto have the honor to state, that I was in my seat in the House of Representatives on the 17th of January last. I heard your speech delivered in the House on that day, on the subject to which you refer, and the reply thereto of the Hon. Mr Stanly of North Carolina, on the same day. I did not see my recollection with any precise time occupied by Mr Stanly in making his reply, but my impression is it did not exceed fifteen or twenty minutes.

In the course of Mr Stanly's remarks, I understood him to make allusion to a letter which he alleged had been written by you on the subject of Abolitionism. He regretted that he had not the letter to read to the House. In a few seconds after this, my attention was directed to Mr Stanly by some gentleman who sat near me, and who called my attention to the fact, that Mr Slade was prompting Mr Stanly, by pointing out to him certain parts of your letter, to be read by him to the House. I have no knowledge how or from whom Mr Stanly received the letter above referred to.

I am, sir, respectfully yours, &c.
H. L. TURNEY.
Hon. A. DUNCAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, 1839, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcation of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present when Mr Stanly, of North Carolina, replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state, first, if Mr Slade of Vermont did, or did not, hand him (Stanly) a paper containing my letter in answer to some Abolition interrogatories? Second, state whether Mr Slade did, or did not, stand by him (Stanly) and prompt or point out such passages of said letter as were exhibited in his reply? Third, will you state

what time Stanly occupied in his reply, and whether or not the greater portion of that time was occupied in reading portions of the letter above alluded to?

Your attention to this, will much oblige,
Yours, &c.
A. DUNCAN.
Hon. J. A. BYNUM.

WASHINGTON CITY,
10th Feb. 1839.

Sir: In reply to your note of the 9th instant, and the questions therein contained, I can only say that I was present, and heard the concluding part of your remarks on the occasion alluded to; after which, I saw Mr Stanly rise, and heard his reply. I did not see Mr Slade hand Mr Stanly the paper containing your letter on the subject of Abolitionism. Mr Slade has informed me since, however, that he did hand Mr Stanly such a paper at the time alluded to by you.

While Mr S. was speaking, I saw Mr Slade standing by, or behind Mr Stanly, pointing, as I thought, at different paragraphs in the paper held by Mr S. As to the last question, I think I heard Mr Stanly say, in concluding his few remarks, that he had not addressed the House more than fifteen minutes, and I think that about the time he did speak.

With respect, I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,
J. A. BYNUM.
The Hon. A. DUNCAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 9, 1839.

Sir: Were you in the House on the 17th January, when I made some remarks on the resolution providing for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, or were you present during the time that Mr Stanly replied to me? If so, will you be so good as to state the time, as near as possible, or as well as you can recollect, that he (Stanly) occupied in his reply. Your early answer will much oblige your friend,
A. DUNCAN.

To Hon. ELY MOORE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Feb. 12, 1839.

Sir: In reply to the interrogatories contained in your communication of the 9th inst. I will state that I was in the House at the time referred to, and heard the remarks both of Mr Stanly and yourself. The time occupied by Mr S. in his reply to you did not, to the best of my recollection, exceed fifteen minutes.

Very respectfully,
ELY MOORE.

I think I am sustained in the fact which I have asserted, viz: that the speech of Mr Stanly of North Carolina, in reply to Dr. Duncan, &c., never was made in the House of Representatives, or, if made, must have been made in the short space of "fifteen minutes" but even all that time was not occupied in making the speech purporting to be the reply to "Dr. Duncan." When I charged upon the member a base falsehood, &c. for making the insinuation which he did, some part of the fifteen minutes was occupied in denying that he had insinuated that I was an Abolitionist. Here is where the member showed the white feather. That denial was but a spinning from under the responsibility of answering in an honorable way the charge of being guilty of base falsehood. A part of the balance of these precious fifteen minutes, (and a great part, too,) was occupied in reading garbled extracts from a letter which I wrote in answer to some Abolition interrogatories propounded to me shortly before my re-election. The member first regretted that he had not the letter in his possession; but it was soon furnished. Who furnished it? Mr Slade of Vermont. Ah! Mr Slade, I am happy to meet you on this board of exposition. I have been talking all this time about (to use a vulgar phrase) "the little end of nothing," a thing that requires the use of a telescope to see it be at any considerable distance; hardly the north part of a man; a thing now out of time and out of place; a thing that the Almighty never intended for any other purpose than the use of the bodkin, shears, and thimble. But you, sir, are a man six feet five in your shoes. I feel a freedom in talking to you; and, in order to have a full and ample case, I will place the member from North Carolina to you, and for a short time will consider you one person, or in "catholic," and in that capacity I will hold myself responsible to you for all I say.

You profess to be an Abolitionist; religiously, morally, patriotically and civilly, a modern Abolitionist; even so, I have been told, to amalgamationism. You furnished the member from North Carolina, did you, with my answer to the Abolitionists, from which to read garbled extracts? You stood at his elbow, did you, prompting him, and pointing out suitable passages of my letter, to enable him to make an anti-Abolition speech, and attach to my name that of Abolitionism? Only think of this! A rank Abolition Whig from the North in "catholic" with a rank anti-Abolition Whig from the South, in exposing the pernicious doctrine contained in a letter which depicts slavery in the *abstract*, or, rather, a Northern Abolition Whig making a convenience and a parrot of a Southern anti-Abolitionist, through which to expose the dangerous tendencies of an expression of hostility to slavery in the *abstract*, and its effects without regard to time or place! What base sophistry! What black hypocrisy! What political swindling for base and corrupt party purposes!

Yes, black hypocrisy, take it as you may. If I am an Abolitionist, why should the member from Vermont lend himself to make me odious to the slave-holding people? Or, if the member from Vermont is sincere in his profession of Abolitionism, why is he assisting and prompting an anti-Abolitionist to expose opinions of mine, to the prejudice of the principles of his faith? If the member from North Carolina is sincere in his profession of anti-Abolitionism, why does he permit himself to be made the tool of an avowed Abolitionist? All this unnatural connection is well understood. Abolitionism and Whiggery, like twin brothers, walk hand and hand here and every where else. There is not an *ism* on earth, however degraded, that Whiggery will not take by the hand. Here we have the evidence of the submission and acknowledgment into which the member from North Carolina was either kicked or coaxed by party discipline, evidenced by the following letter, by which the member from North Carolina is made publicly to retract a charge which he had made against the member from Vermont, and to declare, publicly, that he (Stanly) believes that the open, avowed, and reckless Abolitionist, (Slade,) "means no harm to the South." But read the letter. Here it is:

TO THE EDITORS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1838.

Messrs. GATES AND SEATON: In the Intelligencer of this morning I find the following report: "Mr Slade introduced the following resolution: 'Whereas, there exists, and is carried on between the ports of the District of Columbia and other parts of the United States, and under the sanction of the laws thereof, a trade in human beings, whereby thousands of them are annually sold and transported from said District to different parts of the country, in vessels belonging to citizens of the United States; and whereas, such trade involves an outrageous violation of human rights, is a disgrace to the country by whose laws it is sanctioned, and calls for the immediate interposition of legislative authority for its suppression.' Therefore, to the end that all obstacles to the consideration of this subject may be removed, and a remedy for the evil speedily provided, 'Resolved, That so much of the fifth of the resolutions on the subject of slavery, passed by this House on the 11th and 12th of the present month, as relates to the removal of slaves from State to State, and prohibits the action of this House on every petition, memorial, resolution, proposition, or paper, touching the same, be, and hereby is, rescinded.'"

After which, it is reported that "Mr Dawson called for the reading of the resolution; which having been again read, Mr Stanly said he wished to introduce an amendment. The chair said it was not now in order, the resolution not yet being in the possession of the House." When Mr Slade's resolutions were read, and I heard the words "outrageous violation of human rights" and "disgraceful," applied, as I thought, to the slaveholding States, and to North Carolina as one of them, I could not repress the indignation I felt at such language. It was under the influence of this excitement that I wished to "introduce an amendment," when the "Chair said it was not now in order."

The amendment I wished to introduce was in the words following: "Resolved, That said resolution is disrespectful in its language, and outrageously insulting to the Representatives of the slaveholding States; that it is calculated to irritate and provoke the members from said States; and that the consideration of said resolution would be an 'outrage and violation' of the respect due to the slaveholding States, and would necessarily tend to weaken the bonds of our Union."

"Resolved, That said resolution is 'disgraceful' to the member who presents it, as it evinces a total disregard of the feelings of the Representatives of the slaveholding States of this Union, and does not deserve to be considered by the House." But the rules of order, differential different times prevented me from introducing this amendment, and I do not now regret it, as the resolution was not considered by the House, and as I have been since satisfied that, though the language sounded harshly to the ears of a Representative from the South, nothing offensive was intended, and I write this note now, that my constituents may be informed what my amendment was; waiting for an hour of leisure, when I will inform them more fully why it was that I did not vote upon the resolutions recently offered by a member from New Hampshire.

I have good reasons for refusing to join in the miserable farce which has been played by the instruments of party in the House of Representatives during Tuesday and Wednesday last. Oblige me by publishing this note.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD STANLY.

Comment on this letter, it would seem, is unnecessary. The resolution of the member from Vermont not only strikes at the root of every interest the Southern States have in the institutions of slavery, but it uses the most degraded and abusive language that a foul tongue could express, or a poisoned pen record; and so the member from North Carolina virtually expresses himself; but either from being whipped into the traces by force of party discipline, or from cowardice unworthy a son of the South, whose heart ought to be in her interests, and her reputation his loss, he is forced to the degrading public acknowledgment that no thing offensive to the South was intended by the member from Vermont! I think as the people of North Carolina will understand this matter, it is useless for me to expound upon it.

But a word in relation, and in justice to myself. A few days prior to my re-election, several interrogatories were propounded to me on the subject of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and I, probably on the spur of the occasion, answered them without time for reflection, or opportunity for examination; but I am to say that, on mature examination, I have not one word, contained in that letter, to take back, as it regards slavery in the abstract or Abolitionism. When I wrote that letter I felt as I wrote. I wrote as I now feel, and as I hope always to feel on the subject of slavery, in the abstract, and as thousands and hundreds of thousands of the best men the world ever produced, have thought, and now think, both in free and in slave States.

My remarks in that letter were made with reference to slavery in all time, present, past, and future, and without reference to any particular realm, kingdom, empire, or republic; and I now say, that the man who will otherwise express himself to this general view of the subject of slavery in the abstract, is no philanthropist, is no friend to human liberty, and would be unworthy the proud name of an American.

My objections to modern Abolitionism are strongly expressed in the same letter. I there deprecate it as disorganizing in its tendencies—an violation of the compact by which the Union was brought into existence, and, if persisted in, will endanger its duration. My official course since has been in accordance with the view I then entertained of it. I voted to suspend the rule for the admission of Mr Atherton's resolutions for the object and contents of which I refer the reader to the journals of the House of Representatives for the present session of Congress. A motion for adjournment was then made by Mr Bell, at the early hour of half past one o'clock, p. m. evidently for the purpose of defeating the adoption of the resolutions. I voted against the adjournment; but the member from North Carolina (Mr Stanly) voted in favor of the adjournment. I voted throughout for the adoption of these resolutions, with the exception of the last division of the last resolution, which goes to prevent the ready printing, and reference of petitions on the subject of Abolitionism. This I thought impolitic, and well calculated to multiply petitions and petitioners on this vexed question, because such a disposition never fails to raise the cry of persecution. I also thought that

such a disposition of petitions was a violation of the right of petition as secured by the Constitution; for, surely, to prevent and refuse legislative action upon them, is virtually to prostrate the right to petition. To recognize the right to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (which Congress does by receiving petitions for that purpose,) and at the same time, and by the same act, refuse them the usual legislative action, is worse than contemptuous mockery of the right to petition.

I hold that the people have a right to petition Congress for the redress of every grievance not forbidden by the Constitution. I hold that the people are, and of right ought to be, the judges of what they shall petition Congress for; and I hold it follows, as a corollary, that Congress is bound to give petitions the proper and usual direction, to the end that they may receive that legislative action which the framers of the Constitution intended they should, when they secured the right of petition. It seems to me that good policy and sound interpretation of the Constitution require that such should be the disposition of all petitions.

I voted for Mr Atherton's resolutions, because I thought the reserved and constitutional rights of the Southern States demanded their adoption. I voted for them, because I thought the peace and quiet of the country required it. I voted for them, because as I have before said, I think the practical operation of the principles of modern Abolitionism would be more fatal to the unfortunate African than even slavery itself as it at present exists in the United States; and, therefore, I can consider modern Abolitionism in no other light than mistaken philanthropy. I voted for their adoption, because I am not clear that Congress has any such power over the District of Columbia, as to abolish slavery within its limits. But above all, I voted for them because I think the perpetuity of this Union, and the duration of our institutions required that they should all be adopted, with the exception of that part of the last resolution which I before excepted.

I say I stood by and sustained these resolutions, voting for them against all the efforts to defeat them by the Opposition; but where was the member from North Carolina at this trying moment? I have examined the journals; the name of Edward Stanly is not to be found. Where was he, I ask, when the Northern Democracy rallied almost to a man to put at rest a question that was shaking the institutions of his State from their centre to their circumference, and endangering the very existence of the Union itself? I repeat, where was the member at this responsible crisis? Was he at his post, sustaining the interests of his State, which he said on one occasion not long since, had "grown with his growth, strengthened with his strength?" No, he was not at his post. He was, spunk-like, skulking from his duty and his post, at the nod of party discipline; but, when backed and prompted by the Abolitionist, Slade, he assumed all the petulance of a whiffet, huffed on, puppy-like, to do that which a bigger dog had not the courage to attempt.

But to conclude, people of North Carolina, (for this paper may find its way to you,) what do you think of your Representative, who has attempted to practise a base fraud and a mean deception upon you, by promulgating a speech among you, purporting to have been delivered by him in the House of Representatives, which never was delivered, and though a disgrace—delivered or written—to any man but the member from North Carolina, he has neither the moral courage nor the talent to deliver. What do you think of your Representative, who has patiently stood to be charged with base falsehood and foul detraction with impunity, and who, to shirk from the responsibility of resenting such an insult, has basely denied that which every word written in that which he is pleased to call his speech, bears evidence, thus adding, I repeat, base falsehood to mean cowardice. What do you think of your Representative who has skulked from the support of measures, (I mean Atherton's resolutions,) introduced for the purpose of putting to rest that dangerous question, modern Abolitionism, so cunningly calculated to disturb the peace and harmony of this Union, and to prostrate or shake the institutions of the member's State, whose interests have "grown with his growth" and strengthened with his strength? But, above all, what do you think of your Representative who has permitted himself to be made the tool, the caspaw, the thing, the automaton, and the parrot, through which an open and avowed Abolitionist should make an anti-Abolition speech? An anti-Abolition speech through your Representative! And that, too, by an Abolitionist! yes, and I believe, an amalgamation Abolitionist, too, a man who has spent or evaporated thousands of dollars on the floor of Congress in efforts to establish principles and laws subversive of your institutions, in violation of your reserved rights as a State, and disorganizing, if not destructive, to the Union, and so far as amalgamation is concerned, or a part of his creed, degrading to the American character. This is the man from whom your Representative receives promptings, papers, and dictations, to fix upon me the character of an Abolitionist! and to expose the horrors, injustice, and dangers of modern Abolitionism!

I conclude by saying, that if the speech in the Intelligencer, which purports to be "the reply of Mr Stanly of North Carolina to Dr. Duncan," had been delivered, and had the member suspended the previous question which he held and which he refused to suspend, this common union would have appeared in the form of a reply, which would have been made to all he really did say; but as it was, I thought it due to myself, to those who may read this paper, and to the cause of truth and justice, to make the above exposure.

Further this deponent saith not.
A. DUNCAN.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

February 12, 1839.

Sir: In a letter written by me in answer to some interrogatories propounded to me on the subject of Abolitionism, by a number of members of the Anti-Slavery Society in the district I have the honor to repeat, I deprecate slavery in the abstract; and I attempt, to some extent, to describe the effects it has upon the institutions and prospects of those countries and States where it exists. I also, in the same letter, deprecate modern Abolitionism as dangerous and disorganizing, subversive of the reserved rights of the Slave States, and calculated to endanger the Union, &c. All in that letter that I said in relation to slavery, was intended to apply to slavery in the abstract; also to apply to slavery and its effects in all time past, present, and future. I gave no locations. My objections and descriptions were of the most general character. I see in a speech published in the National Intelligencer, purporting to be a speech made by "Mr Stanly of North Carolina, in reply to Dr. Duncan,

&c." he is made to ask, in substance, if the ruin and desolation, &c. which I describe in the letter above named, applied to your district, &c. You are made to respond, "No, it is foul libel, a base slander upon my constituents and upon my State." If you made such a remark, I did not hear it, or I would have responded to it at the time. I presume you made it. Now, sir, if you read my letter, you must have seen that my objections to slavery have reference to slavery in the abstract, and applied to slavery, as I have before said, in all time; and my description of its effects had no location. You had no right to suppose that my description of the effects of slavery applied to your State, or your district, where it is well known, it is a matter of history credible to your State, that slavery exists in its mildest and most unexceptionable form. I say, if you had read my letter, you would have had no grounds to warrant the remark you are said to have made. If you never read the letter, and know nothing of its contents, only from the base and unmanly manner in which its garbled fragments have been exhibited, you were wholly unjustifiable in your remark. You made the remark under the broad and protective shield of parliamentary privilege. You have not the moral courage to face me, or any other man, and make such a remark, without the protection of such a privilege. It is a shield and privilege under which many a puppy, in man's shape, has taken refuge. I think your remarks were unwarranted, uncalculated for, and unprovoked. And, sir, on my own responsibility, and without claim to privilege, permit me, by way of offset and compromise, to reciprocate the remark by another, which I think better founded in truth—that is, that you are a liar and a scoundrel, and, permit me to add, also, that in my opinion, you are latter qualified to adorn the gambler's board, the brothel, and the dogery, than the halls of Congress.

A. DUNCAN.

To WILLIAM SOUTHGATE, ESQ.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 18, 1839.

Sir: In the remarks which I made in the House of Representatives on the 17th January, 1839, on the resolution to appoint a committee to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwout, I exposed the names of several Government defaulters, and the several amounts for which they were in default, and the offices which they held under which the defalcations occurred. In my exposures I was governed by the official reports and records of the different Government Departments. Among them I found the name of Robert P. Randolph, acting purser in the navy, reported to be a defaulter to the amount of \$25,000, or upwards. Since the publication of the remarks above referred to, I have seen a communication addressed to me through the Alexandria Gazette, (a paper published in the District of Columbia,) signed Robert B. Randolph, denying that he is a public defaulter, as he has vouchers to show, &c.

I hope the statement of Mr. Randolph is true. It will give me great uneasiness, if I have done him injustice. I have not the slightest acquaintance with Mr Randolph, nor have I any practical knowledge of his defalcations whatever. If I have done him injustice in the exposition I have made, it will give me great pleasure to acknowledge my error in as public a manner as I have made the exposition. Will you have the goodness to inform me, without delay, what the relations of Mr. Randolph are with the Government in reference to the defalcations reported by your Department?

Respectfully,
(signed)
A. DUNCAN.
To the Fourth Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOURTH AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
February 19, 1839.

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date, inquiring "what the relations of Mr. Robert B. Randolph are with the Government, in reference to the defalcations reported by the Treasury Department," and to state in reply, that the account of Randolph, as acting purser of the frigate Constitution, was settled and closed in this office, in the month of October, 1828; that in February, 1833, he was recharged with items for which he had been erroneously credited in the previous settlement, amounting to \$25,239 17; and that by a subsequent allowance for pay and actions to 19th April, 1833, the balance against him was reduced to \$25,037 83, in which sum he appears, by the books of this office, still to be indebted to the United States.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. O. DAYTON.
To the Hon. ALEX. DUNCAN,
House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
February 19, 1839.

Sir: If you were Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department at the time Robert B. Randolph was purser in the navy, will you have the goodness to state to me whether Mr. Randolph was, or was not, a public defaulter. If he was a defaulter, please state to what amount he so appeared. It is like due to myself, as it is to Mr. Randolph, that this information should be furnished me. Will you please give it your immediate attention?

A. DUNCAN.

Hon. A. KENDALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18, 1839.

Sir: I have just received your letter of this date. I was not Fourth Auditor at the time Robert B. Randolph was an acting purser in the navy, nor did I settle his account for that service; but I settled the account of his predecessor in the purser'ship, who had died at sea; and in the course of that duty discovered that Mr. Randolph had received a large sum of public money left by the deceased purser on board of his ship, with which he had never been charged, and other property, public and private, for which he did not appear to have accounted. The amount was accordingly charged to him on the books of the Fourth Auditor, where, I suppose, the charge still stands. Mr. Randolph denied his indebtedness, alleging that he had paid away the money on account of his predecessor and taken the vouchers in his name, but could produce no proof which would entitle him to credits in the accounting office. It was the opinion of a court of inquiry, called in his case, that he had applied a portion of the money in the way he alleged; and that he was justly indebted for the balance.

I write from memory and cannot particularize. Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.
Hon. A. DUNCAN.

I have been induced to make the inquiries and exposures here exhibited, in consequence of the following communication, viz:

To the Hon. A. Duncan, of Ohio.

In a speech which has been published, said also to have been delivered by you, in the House of Representatives, I find that you have classed me among the public defaulters. However much you may be in favor of Abolition "in the abstract," I beg that, hereafter, you will not, in making use of my name, *abolish the truth*. I am no defaulter, as the documents in my possession will show. It may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men; but you shall not use your "privilege" where I am concerned, without receiving a proper contradiction. You have quite enough to do, to defend the speculations and frauds of your political friends—those who steal millions and upstrokes for England, as well as those who steal thousands, and remain at anchor here—without calumniating innocent persons. I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues.

R. B. RANDOLPH,
Late of the U. S. Navy.

Alexandria, Jan. 29, 1839.

It was not from a spirit of resentment I have been induced to notice the above communication. No: I was led to notice it from a disposition to do Mr. Randolph justice and right, if I had done him an injury, although I think most readers will conclude, with me, that Mr. Randolph might have seen abundance of reason in the following extract, to have desisted from the above communication—This extract is taken from the speech to which Mr. Randolph alludes, and was in answer to Mr. Bell, as the extract shows. When I was exposing the delinquency of the Messrs. Erwins, Mr. Bell of Tennessee rose, and said the Erwins were not defaulters; it was a slander promulgated by the Globe paper.

"Mr. Duncan responded, that he did not get the information from the Globe; he obtained it from the records in the archives of the Government; evidence of the highest character, and that which is open to the view of every one who desires to read. I hope (said Mr. D.) it is not true. I would prefer to conceal, at all times, human weakness and depravity, rather than expose, where it may be done without public injury; but I would prefer that such depravity as I am now exposing did not exist. And let me say, once for all, that I know nothing personally of the numerous and wholesale frauds which I am now exposing. I am alike ignorant of the men whom the records show to be the perpetrators. These frauds, with the names of those who committed them; are matters of record, and the facts are spread over the whole country, and known to all who read the journals of Congress, and the reports of the Secretary of the Treasury. Consequently, my exposition can neither affect the reputation of those whose names I expose, or the cause of justice."

I say the remarks contained in this extract might have well superseded the communication. But Mr. R. volunteers the following advice: "I therefore recommend to you a little caution in your future harangues." I return my thanks for this advice; and when I want more I will call for it.—But Mr. R. is in saying, "It may suit your creed, sir, to stand up in your place, and, with brazen front, defame honest and honorable men." I say this is an unkind charge—is unkind, if it is intended to fix on me a claim of privilege in consequence of my representative character. I claim no privilege on that ground. I hold myself responsible for all I say, either in my personal or representative character. If, perchance, I am officially compelled to notice men and things in a manner unpleasant, and I am to be held responsible in my individual capacity, all I ask is that he gentleman who so holds me. I want him to have clean hands. He must be such an one whose frauds have not been such as to place him out of time and out of place when he is without the gloomy walls of a degrading penitentiary. He must not have the base and degraded character of coward united to his reputation in life, and to his memory in death, by having pulled the nose of an old patriot, withered and bleached by the frosts of seventy winters, and worn to the brink of the grave by services to his country.

A. DUNCAN.

Among the items of late intelligence from Havana, the Louisianian has the following:

A considerable number of foreign ships of war, of various sizes and descriptions, were lying at Havana, and a disagreeable circumstance occurred, which occasioned much conversation and some excited feeling among their officers. A kind of marine festival was given on board an English sloop of war, to which the officers of every national vessel in the harbor were invited, except those of the United States sloop of war the *Bosporus*. The cause that produced this act of rudeness is not assigned. It resembles very much an intentional insult to our flag, and it shows that the *old grudge* still festers in the minds of some of her majesty's naval officers.

We are free to admit that when a gentleman gives an entertainment he has the most undoubted right to choose his own company, but in the case stated above, the indiscriminate invitation extended to the naval officers of every nation except those of the U. States, makes an invidious distinction which bears very much the semblance of a studied insult. Without knowing any thing more than the paragraph quoted discloses, we will lay a wager that one or more of the British officers concerned in the "festival" were among those who were so soundly drubbed by our gallant tars in the late war with Great Britain.

MURDER FOR THE MAINE BOYS—If the Roman matron had children like the little fellow spoken of below, she might well have called them the jewels, but she would have taken better care of them than this Maine woman did.

The following fact is related to us by a friend who had it from the mouth of a gentleman from Machias. Mrs. ———, of Machias, left her five children in bed, the oldest a boy of nine years, and went to a neighbors to spend the evening, locking the door after her. The eldest boy was awakened by the roaring of fire, and the falling of cinders on the bed. He sprang up, took the infant from the cradle, ran to the door, and finding it fast stove out a window, jumped out and laid the infant in a place of safety—then returned, and pulled the other children out of bed by their feet, and threw them in succession out of the window, and then got out himself and began to cry fire at the top of his voice. The house was entirely destroyed.

Bangor Courier.

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON:
THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1839.

The engagements in my office occupy so much of my time, that I cannot have the pleasure of calling on the patrons of the Gazette for their small sums; but have engaged Mr. H. B. FRANKLIN, who will wait upon most of those in the county very shortly.

D. IRADFORD.

The communication of Doctor Duncan, which will be found in this day's paper, has been so often enquired for, that, although the language is very severe and gross, we could not withhold it from our readers.

On the day after its publication in the Globe, Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, introduced resolutions for the expulsion of Mr. Duncan, for breach of privilege. This gave rise to a stormy debate, in which Messrs. Prentiss, Jennifer, Mennifce, &c. participated, and language is said to have been used, more befitting the brothel, than the hall of Congress. On the next day, the whole subject was laid on the table. Ayes 117—Noes 94.

It is quite probable that the excitement produced by this debate, gave rise to a hoax that was played upon the editor of the Cincinnati Whig, and which caused considerable sensation here, that Dr. Duncan had been killed, on the 25th, by Mr. Mennifce, in a street fight. We are truly gratified to say the report is without foundation. We have the Globe of that night, and the Baltimore American of the 26th, neither of which mentions any such occurrence.

We learn from the Intelligencer that "the Whig members of the Legislature held a meeting last week, and recommended the holding of a State Convention on the fourth Monday in August next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and Presidential Electors." To this course the democracy of the State can have no objection. That party is always ready to meet its opponents fairly at the polls; but it does not recognise the right of a few individuals to select candidates, and require their confirmation by the voters.

Messrs. Morehead and Smith, the Kentucky Commissioners to Ohio, have returned in good health, having obtained from the Ohio Legislature the passage of such a law as was desired by Kentucky. Every possible attention and hospitality was extended to these gentlemen by the citizens of our sister State, and they were received by the Ohio Legislature and Governor, in the most friendly manner. We have no doubt the visit of those gentlemen will unite the two States more firmly than heretofore.

On the passage of the bill in the Ohio Legislature, which was done by a large majority, all the supporters of Van Buren voted in the affirmative, and every member opposed to it was a Whig! Which is the Abolition party?

ALLUVION MILLS—We are sorry to be able to notice the loss of these valuable Mills, on Water Street, in this city, by fire, on Tuesday night last. The fire, which is believed to have been accidental, was discovered between 11 and 12 o'clock, and had then so far advanced that it was impossible, by all the exertions of the Fire Companies to extinguish the flames until the whole building was destroyed. It was with considerable difficulty the adjacent cotton factory was saved, having been several times on fire. The loss of the enterprising owner, Mr. Andrew Caldwell, (who also owns the cotton factory,) must be very heavy, although we have not heard any estimate, and we have heard there was no insurance. The loss to the citizens of Lexington is very serious—most of them obtaining their flour &c. from this establishment.

We invite the attention of economists to the advertisement of Messrs. Burch and Noble, in reference to an improved Cooking Stove. If the saving of wood is such as there mentioned, it is certainly worthy the notice of the citizens of Lexington.

An unknown correspondent has forwarded us a "Catalogue of the Officers and Students of the City of Louisville, January 1st, 1839." The recapitulation exhibits the following number of Students:

| | |
|-------------------|------|
| From Kentucky, | 54. |
| " Tennessee, | 32. |
| " Mississippi, | 9. |
| " Alabama, | 7. |
| " Indiana, | 6. |
| " Illinois, | 4. |
| " North Carolina, | 2. |
| " Georgia, | 2. |
| " New York, | 1. |
| " Missouri, | 1. |
| " Massachusetts, | 1. |
| " Louisiana, | 1. |
| | 120. |

In looking over the names of the Students, we find M. D. attached to no less than eight.

Mr. BASCOM.—We are truly gratified to be able to contradict the account published some time since, of the death of this eloquent and distinguished divine. If any thing could compensate him for the premature annunciation of his demise, it would be a knowledge during life, of the estimation in which his memory will be held after death.

Apprehensions are entertained of serious difficulties between the United States and England, growing out of the boundary question. The Governor of Maine has ordered 6000 troops, and it is

reported that the Governor of New Brunswick has ordered 15,000 to the disputed territory, each determined to hold possession and expel the other.

The President has held a Cabinet Counsel, the result of which had not transpired, but a special message was expected to be sent to Congress on the subject.

Those who want to spend an evening pleasantly, have now an opportunity. The beautiful scenes, the Optical Illusions, will, we understand, remain for three days more, and we advise all who have not seen them to go and see.

The agent of the State Bank at Alabama, now at Liverpool, announces the shipment of one million of dollars in specie, which is to go, in equal sums, to the branches at Decatur and Huntsville.

NOTICE.

The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums of money, for the benefit of the children belonging to the Orphan Asylum of this City, collections made since Jan. 1st, 1839.

| | |
|--|----------|
| From a Sermon preached in the Church on Hill street, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, | \$64 37 |
| From a Sermon preached in the Baptist Church by the Rev. Mr. Noel, | 20 09 |
| From a Sermon preached in the Methodist Church, by the Rev. Mr. Davidson, | 137 25 |
| From a Sermon preached in the Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Mr. Barker, | 191 00 |
| From a Sermon preached in the Catholic Church, by the Rev. Mr. Drew, | 44 31 |
| | \$366 93 |

The ladies belonging to the Board of Managers of the Orphan Society, desire to return thanks to the several Clergymen above mentioned, who have so kindly contributed their aid to the Institution.

SARAH WARD,
Treasurer to the Orphan Society.

March 6, 1839.

NEW GOODS,
FOR RETAIL EXCLUSIVELY,
AT HIGGINS, COCHRAN'S & CO.
No. 13, West Main street.

WE are now receiving our SPRING SUPPLIES OF GOODS, selected with great care, by one of the firm, from the latest arrivals in the Eastern Markets, comprising

British, French, India and American
DRY GOODS,
IN EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE.

Which, for the better accommodation of our friends and customers, have been selected for REPAIRING EXCLUSIVELY, and we flatter ourselves we have it now in our power to show them more Goods and better style, than we have for the last two years. We will continue to receive

ADDITIONS TO OUR STOCK,

Selected by one of our young men, remaining in the Eastern cities, which will enable us to offer equal inducements with any house importing to our market.—Soliciting an early call, we assure them no pains will be spared to accommodate.

Our stock of CARPETS, MATTING and WALL PAPER is unusually large, and Patterns entirely new. N. B. We will receive COMMON COARSE WOOL in exchange for Goods, or on accounts.

H. C. & Co.
Lexington, March 7, 1839—10—24.

TO RENT,

A large Fire Proof Store, next to Ben. F. Crutchfield's Grocery Store, on Main street, Lexington, formerly occupied by O. James as a Queensware store. Apply to

BEN. F. CRUTCHFIELD, or
J. J. DUDLEY.

March 7, 1839—10—24.

CLOVER SEED, just received on consignment and for sale by
MONTGOMERY & CORNWALL.

Lex March 7—10—31

SUBSIDIARY—SUBSIDIARY.

I have 25 LBS. of first rate N. O. SUGAR, which I will sell either by the Hoghead or Barrel, on better terms than any can be had in the city. Persons wishing to purchase will please call on James Peasey or R. Long, who will show it to them at the Rail Road Office.

WILLIAM BRYAN.

Lex March 7—10—31.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

For the benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky. Class No. 2, for 1839. To be determined by the drawing of the Virginia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Petersburg Benevolent Mechanic Association, Class No. 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, Feb. 16, 1839. D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers

GRAND SCHEME.

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Prize of \$30,000 | 130 Prizes of \$200 |
| 1 " " 10,000 | 65 " " 100 |
| 1 " " 4,000 | 65 " " 50 |
| 1 " " 3,000 | 65 " " 40 |
| 1 " " 2,500 | 65 " " 30 |
| 1 " " 1,767 | 130 " " 20 |
| 50 " " 1,000 | 4,680 " " 10 |
| 50 " " 400 | 27,010 " " 5 |
| 50 " " 300 | |

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

A. S. STREETER, Lexington,
Main street, next door to the Library.

Magnetism, Magnetic Electricity and Galvanism.

DR. SCHMIDT, of Berlin, has succeeded fully to establish the above as a safe and certain remedy in the following nervous and functional disorders: In Rheumatism; The Dolorous; Toothache; Pains of the Chest; Asthma; Cramp of the Stomach; Nervous Headache; Hysteria; Deafness, either Rheumatic or Nervous; Weakness of the Eyes, from over exertion or age; general Weakness of the whole body; partial or complete Lameness, after Apoplectic Fits; Spasms; Stiffness or contraction of any part of the body, without disorganization; Epilepsy; St. Vitus Dance; Chorea; in diseases where the circulation of the blood is suppressed or altered. Dr. Schmidt intends to remain a short time in this city, and may be consulted every day, from 9 till 1 o'clock, at Mrs. Jewett's, Main street. Dr. Schmidt will feel honored by the visits of professional gentlemen, to inspect his Apparatus.

Lex March 7 1839 1m

NEGRO MAN FOR SALE.

ON Monday, the 11th of March, 1839, County court day, will be sold at public sale, at G. Christy's Auction Store, a Negro Man, a first rate blacksmith, said to be a first rate workman. Sale at 12 o'clock precisely. Terms—one half cash, the balance next Christmas, the purchaser giving a negotiable note with approved security. Title good.

Lex Feb 22, 1839—2—td

TO HEMP MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscriber has invented a **HEMP TWISTLE**, which may be put in operation by any power. The Hemp and Tow are put in coal order with very little labour. Any person wishing information on the subject are referred to William Alexander near Paris, who has one of my Twistles in operation though not completed. The machinery is simple and durable. Any person endeavoring to make a machine of the above description, without permission, will be treated as they deserve. Communications addressed to the subscriber in Shelbyville, will be promptly attended to.

FOSTER DEMASTERS.

October 4, 1839 40—tf



BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE THIRD SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Public—No. 1.]
AN ACT making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the years eight on hundred and thirty-eight and eighty-nine hundred and thirty-nine. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, viz:

For pay and mileage of members of Congress and Delegates, three hundred and seventy thousand nine hundred and forty-four dollars;
For pay of the officers and clerks of the Senate and House of Representatives, forty-three thousand four hundred dollars;
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the Senate, thirty-five thousand dollars;
For stationary, fuel, printing, and all other incidental and contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, one hundred thousand dollars.

The said two sums last mentioned to be applied to the payment of the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, severally, and to no other purpose.

JAMES K. FOLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

R. M. JOHNSON,
Vice President of the United States, and
President of the Senate.

M. VAN BUREN.

Approved December 22d, 1838.

[Public—No. 2.]

AN ACT to provide for carrying into effect the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, for marking the boundary between them.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the commissioner and surveyor to be appointed, on the part of the United States, according to the first article of the convention between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas for marking the boundary between them, concluded April twenty-five, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, be and he is hereby appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, together with a clerk to the said commissioner, to be appointed in the same manner; and that for the purpose of carrying into effect the said first article of said convention there be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following sums:

For the salary of the commissioner, two thousand five hundred dollars;

For the salary of the surveyor, two thousand dollars;

For the salary of the clerk, one thousand and two hundred dollars; Provided, That the salaries of the said officers shall not commence until they shall be ordered into service.

For other expenses of the survey of boundary required by said convention, including the purchase of instruments, wages to persons employed, and other contingencies, ten thousand dollars.

Approved January 11th, 1839.

[Public—No. 3.]

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to require the judge of the district of East and West Tennessee to hold a court at Jackson, in said State," approved June eighteen, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the county specified in the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, the counties of Madison, Henderson, and Weekly, be and they are hereby added to compose the district of West Tennessee, and the residue of the counties of the said State of Tennessee, formerly composing the district of West Tennessee, shall compose one district, to be called the Middle District of Tennessee.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the court to be held at Jackson, in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction and power of said district court, have jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which now are, or hereafter may be by law be, cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said court shall be held annually on the first Monday in April, at the town of Jackson, in the county of Madison, in said State, and all writs and other process may be returnable to such court on the first Monday in April, and also at such times as the regular sessions of said court, and the said writs and other process may also bear date on the first Monday in October, as though a session of the court was held on that day at Jackson; and writs and other process issued previously to the first Monday in April next may bear date as on the first Monday in October last.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the marshal appointed by virtue of the act to which this is an amendment, shall execute throughout his district all lawful precepts directed to him, and issued under the authority of the United States, and shall have the same powers, perform the same duties, and be under the same liabilities with his district as is conferred by law upon the marshals of the United States within their respective districts: Provided, That the marshal of the Middle District, formerly termed the district of West Tennessee, shall have power and authority to collect the executions issued or to be issued upon judgments and decrees heretofore rendered in the circuit court of the United States, at Nashville, and to serve and execute all process necessary to enforce such judgments, orders, or decrees, as if this act, or the act to which this is an amendment, had not passed; and all writs of seizure and other process upon the said judgments and decrees, or upon suits now pending in said circuit court, at Nashville, shall also be issued from said circuit court and returned to the same, to be proceeded in as would have been done before the passage of said act to which this is an amendment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That there shall be an additional term of the circuit court for the Middle District held at Nashville, in each year, on the first Monday of March, which shall be held by the district judge of the United States for the State of Tennessee, and should any question of law be raised in any cause, the said district judge may at his discretion adjourn the cause to the succeeding term of the circuit court.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the rules of the circuit courts of the United States in West Tennessee, heretofore adopted, shall be in full force and effect in the court established by this act, and the act to which this is an amendment, until the same are altered by law or by the judges of said court.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That all suits heretofore brought in either of the courts of the United States in the State of Tennessee, not of a local nature, shall be brought in the court of the district where the defendant resides or may be found at the time of the service of the writ; but if there be more than one defendant, and they reside in different districts, the plaintiff may sue in either, and send a duplicate writ against the defendant, directed to the marshal of the other district; that the writ thus sent is a copy of the writ issued out of the circuit or district court of the proper district; and the said writs, when executed and returned into the office from whence they issued, shall constitute one suit, and be proceeded in accordingly; and executions may issue thereon to the marshals of either district where the defendant or defendants may reside, or their or either of their property may be situated.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That in the next, held at Knoxville, on the third Monday of April next, a special term of the circuit court of the United States for the District of East Tennessee, by the district judge

of said district, at which term shall be heard and tried all issues and matters cognizable at the regular term of said court.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the judges or some one of them, of the circuit courts of the United States, shall have power to direct said courts to be adjourned over, to some future day, designated in a written order to the clerk of either of said courts, whenever there is a dangerous and general disease, at the place where said court is usually held; and the adjournment, over, by the clerk, in the absence of the judges, shall have the same force and effect as if the judges had been present.

Approved, January 15th, 1839.

[Public—No. 4.]
AN ACT further to regulate the transportation of the mail upon railroads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Postmaster General shall not, by virtue of the authority vested in him by the second section of the "Act to establish a regular mail route, and to discountenance others," approved July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, allow more than three hundred dollars per mile per annum to any railroad company in the United States for the conveyance of one or more daily mails upon their roads: Provided, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any way to remove or impair the limitations upon the power of the Postmaster General, imposed by that section.

Approved, January 25th, 1839.

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY,

No. 28, West Main Street, corner of Main-Cross St.,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

WILLIAM F. TOD,

[Successor to Bais & Tods]

CONTINUES in successful operation his unequalled facilities in the application of **STEAM AND MACHINERY** to the MANUFACTURE of HATS, which he keeps well at all times enable him to supply his customers and all who may desire to purchase, either at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, with every variety of **Fur and silk Hats.**

The most desirable and fashionable article the market affords.

Just received, the Philadelphia and New York Winter Fashions for 1839 and 40, for Gentlemen's Hats.

December 27, 1838 51—td

THE CELEBRATED STALLION,

HICKORY JOHN,

Will stand the ensuing season in the vicinity of Lexington. He is now on his way to this place from Georgia, and will be here in a few days. A good stand is waiting for him, and a proposition to keep him can be made through the Editor of the Intelligencer.

Lex Feb 25, 1839—2—tf

F. K. HUNT,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in the Courts of Fayette and the adjoining counties, and in the superior Courts at Frankfort. His office is on short street—the one lately occupied by Messrs. Woolley & Wickliffe.

Lexington, Feb. 28, 1839—2—3m.

GLASS TUMBLERS.

50 BOXES 1 and 2 pint Flint Tumblers, assorted qualities, just received and for sale.

Lex. Feb. 28, 1839—2—tf.

LAMP OIL.

Small lot Superior Winter, Strained, Bleached OIL, sold in lots to suit purchasers.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Corner Main and 4th streets.

Lex. Feb 28, 1839—2—tf

FRESH TEA. A small lot Fresh Gunpowder Tea, in 16 and 24 Boxes, just received and for sale low.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—2—tf

CLOVER SEED. A small lot received from Ohio, on consignment, for sale.

B. F. CRUTCHFIELD.

Lex Feb 28, 1839—2—tf

\$5 REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Monday morning the 25th inst., a large YELLOW PUP, 5 or 6 months old, ears and tail bobbed, who answers to the name of *Lon*.

The above reward will be given for the delivery of the Dog at No. 27, Main street, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

J. R. MORRISON.

Lexington, Feb. 23, 1839—2—3m.

TINNING! TINNING!

James Burch & J. C. Noble,

Have entered into a partnership in the above business, and taken the stand lately occupied by E. S. Noble, dec'd, on HUNT'S ROW.

They have on hand a Large and Good assortment of

TINWARE,

which they will sell at WHOLESALE or RETAIL, on good terms. Country Merchants will do well to call.

HOUSE-GUTTING, will be made to order, of the most substantial materials, and put up, in Fayette and the adjoining counties, on the most reasonable terms.

Abounding of Oil and other Lamps,

and, in fact, ALL KINDS of ornamental house furniture in their line, will be

Prospectus of the Metropolis.

A Tri-weekly Newspaper, published at the City of Washington, at Five Dollars per annum, in advance.

T. J. SMITH, Editor.

The undersigned has commenced the publication of a Democratic newspaper at the political metropolis of the General Government, bearing the above title. It is a paper that some persons will say, the premises are already occupied, and there is no use for another advocate of Democracy at the seat of the National Government. With due deference to the opinions of all such, he will say, that he believes the crisis demands as many such advocates as can be brought into the field. At present there is not one Democratic paper in the Union to every three Whig papers, and in this respect our opponents have always had the advantage of us. But we will proceed to give the general features of our professions of political faith, relying with confidence on the liberality and patriotism of those in whose cause we have embarked our capital and our time, for liberal patronage.

As an exponent of the practical principles of our party, we shall discuss the leading measures of policy of the contending parties of the day, and show in what consists the difference between the Democracy and their opponents, whether Federalists, or whatever other banner they may choose to fight under. Assuming for the Democracy the broad principle "that the end of society is the public good, and the institution of government is to secure to every individual the enjoyment of his rights,"

—"that the rights of man in society are liberty, equality, security of person and property," we shall treat every scheme to change this condition of things as antagonistic to the public welfare and dangerous to the public liberty.

We believe that much of the legislation of the present day is radically wrong, because calculated if not designed, to make "the rich richer and the poor poorer," the leading object being professedly to protect commerce, which already has the power of regulating and ruling every other pursuit and profession, and is fast assuming the right to control the operations of Government itself.

The opposition—our enemies—knowing the present, and foreseeing the prospective influence which commerce must necessarily exercise over every other power in the Government, have already secured that influence with a view to their own aggrandizement, and hence their extraordinary and unceasing efforts—their frauds and corruptions, to give the commercial influence perpetuity.

Bankers are but the hand-men of commerce, and make up the bulk of the present monopoly, but still increasing power, which is to be used, first to put down Democracy and put up Whiggery, and then to rear up such privileged order as the money aristocracy of the country want. Commerce, even connected with Banks, in the pursuit of its LEGITIMATE ENDS, should be cherished as the germ of our national prosperity, the nucleus around which it reigns, but when perverted as an instrument to be used by men inimical to our free institutions—when prostituted to the vile purposes of political demagogues, with a view to bring Republican Government into disrepute, it should not be destroyed it—then we say, rather than it should be thus used, "PERISH COMMERCE."

In addition to these general objects, in which may be included an occasional resort to first principles, when the philosophy of Government will be discussed as a science, we shall keep our readers advised of all the interesting events of the day, as we receive them from various sources; and during the session of Congress will furnish an early and correct, though brief daily abstract of the doings of that body. And while we give notice that our paper is solely to be occupied with politics, we promise not to lose sight of the wishes of a respectable portion of newspaper readers, who always expect to find a portion of periodical miscellany, or light reading.

We are the uncompromising opponents of Bank monopolies, or monopolies of any and every kind; of Abolitionism and political Anti-masonry—and of every species of fanaticism which attempts to connect itself, or identify itself with, the political institutions of the country. We believe a crisis has arisen which is to test the perpetuity of our Republican government, and that it behooves every Democrat to buckle on the armor of his country's defense, to take up the weapons of political warfare, and resist, by all the means of political discussion, of appeals to the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and by a prompt resort to the ballot-box, not only the insidious approaches of the enemies of Democracy, in the form of monopolies, but the giant strides of the enemies of the Union of the States, who are laboring for a severance of the Union by Abolitionianism.

It is for these purposes we cast our anchor forth amid the rolling waves of political discussion, and invite all to come to the breezy point of Democracy. It will be seen we have a higher object in view than the mere making of pennies; we wish to give light to that part of the Democracy which possesses the nerve upon which we mainly rely for the triumph and perpetuation of our principles—that great and vigorous arm of the national defense in time of war—of national prosperity in time of peace—the command and ridicule "Democracy of numbers." We wish to throw abroad among the Whig lordlings, because they are class enemies of the Whig lordlings, because of their unrepentant demagogues—the lights of political truth—to give them the practical illustrations of political experience, past and present—to contribute our mite to stamp their character with the only true dignity in a republic like ours—the dignity which belongs to the cultivated mind—which make the humble day laborer the superior of the dignitary who rolls in his carriage and four, with nothing to give him importance but the blazon of his fulgent of the intentions, we shall unmask the character and conduct of modern Whiggery, expose its shallow devices to delude and impose upon the credulity of the people, strip it of its borrowed plumage, and from time to time show it off in its true colors. From this disagreeable part of our duty, we shall turn to the more pleasing task of showing in what consist the great and glorious principles for which we as a party contend, and the means of establishing these principles, on an impregnable foundation. These are our objects and intentions in giving existence to this paper, and we doubt not but they will meet a hearty response in the good wishes of every Democrat.

TERMS.

This paper will be printed on a super imperial sheet, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at the following rates, in advance:

For one year, \$5; for six months \$3; for three months \$1 50; one month 50 cents; one week 12¢.

Twenty per cent will be added to all yearly and monthly subscribers who do not pay in advance.

No paper will be sent out of the District until the subscription is paid, or reference given to some person in the city known to the publisher.

Subscriptions will also be taken for a WEEKLY PAPER, to contain the original matter of the tri-weekly paper, at \$2 50 per annum, in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year; the same rule to be applied as to the tri-weekly. If the weekly paper should not receive sufficient subscription to justify its publication, then the tri-weekly will be sent to the amount subscribed to the weekly.

Early returns of subscription papers are earnestly desired, as the expense of publication in this city is very heavy.

Washington City, Dec. 10, 1838.

F. S. MYER.

TO RENT.

40 ACRES of good corn ground for rent, on the Georgetown road, one mile and a half from Lexington.

Jan. 17, 1839, 2-14.

SALLY GRAVES.

TO PRINTERS.

THE Proprietor of the establishment of the Covington Free Press, wishing to engage in other business, will sell the establishment, if application is made previous to the first of March next—after which time, if not sold, it will no longer be for sale.

The materials are all in good condition—the patronage extensive and rapidly increasing—the location healthy and pleasant—a growing and flourishing population, and we think an excellent opening for any one wishing to engage in the publication of a paper.

The proprietor has no other object in selling than a desire to relinquish the business entirely.

For further particulars, address E. R. Bartleson, Covington, Kentucky.

Editors of newspapers in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana will confer a favor by publishing or noticing the foregoing.

Venetian Blinds and Mattresses.

IN addition to my CABINET FURNITURE, I am now prepared to fill all orders for VENETIAN BLINDS AND MATTRESSES. Persons wanting articles of this kind will do well to call before they buy elsewhere.

HORACE E. DIMICK, No. 15, Hunt's Row.

January 3, 1838 1-11

Plough Making & Blacksmithing.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. William Rockhill, and are now prepared to furnish all articles in their line, on short notice. The PLOUGH-MAKING Business will be continued in all its branches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Ploughs repaired with neatness and despatch.

W. M. BROWNING, JOHN HEADLEY, UNDER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough-Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whom constant employment will be given. Also—2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, and who can come well recommended.

Lex Sep 7.—53-11

B. & H.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC, FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, 1839.

By S. D. McCULLOUGH, is this day published, and for sale at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette. It contains The Sun and Moon's rising and setting—the Sun's declination—the day's length—the time of the Sun's being on the meridian, according to a well regulated clock—the moon's place in the Ecliptic, and its government of a man's body—figures of all the constellations of the Zodiac, with descriptions of each—times of the Southing of the principal fixed Stars and Constellations—the rising and setting of the Planets—descriptions of the Planets, and directions in what part of the heavens to look for them, and what time in the year 1839—Explanations of the Dominical letter, Epact, Golden Number, &c.—Latitudes and Longitudes of nearly all the towns and villages in Kentucky—times for holding all the Courts in Kentucky—Statistical and other important matter, &c. &c.

The contents will show the great advantage of this Almanac over all others offered for sale in Kentucky.

DAN. BRADFORD, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, is sole proprietor.

Orders, accompanied with the cash, will be thankfully received and executed.

Such of our brethren as will give the above a few inspections, shall have the same reciprocated on application; and we should be glad to receive their orders for such number of Almanacs as may be necessary to supply their subscribers.

Nov. 1, 1838.

E. PERKINS'S Tavern, Corner of Water and Mulberry Streets.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public generally, that he has taken the stand, formerly occupied by David Megowan, and more recently by Wm. Stoops, at the corner of Water and Mulberry streets, opposite the upper end of the Market House, and hopes by attention to business to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HIS BAR IS WELL FURNISHED; TABLE GOOD, BED ROOMS COMFORTABLE, HORSES WELL ATTENDED TO;

And being well known himself through the State, he will not here make promises, but trusts that his endeavor to please will be crowned with success.

DAY AND WEEKLY BOARDERS well accommodated, on reasonable terms.

E. PERKINS.

N. B. I would inform the public that I am prepared with SCALES FOR WEIGHING WAGONS AND THEIR CONTENTS, where I will be happy to wait on those having weighing to be done.

E. PERKINS.

Lexington, Nov 29, 1838—48

Farm for Sale.

DR. JOHN BROWNE, will sell his farm, situated on the Curd's Road, within five miles of Lexington. It contains

444 ACRES OF LAND.

Half of which is cleared—the other half well supplied with timber, and set in Blue grass. It has a new Brick house on it, with abundance of never failing water in every field. There is no more desirable Stock or Hump farm. Terms to suit the purchaser.

JOHN BROWNE.

Dec 12, 1838 50-3m

GOELICKE'S Matchless Sanative!

DANIEL BRADFORD,

TAKE pleasure in announcing to the afflicted, that he has at length received a consignment of this invaluable Medicine, which can be had at his Office, No. 23, Main-street.

Price \$2.50 per bottle. Nov. 29.

DOCTOR S. W. KILPATRICK,

HAS located himself on the Tates Creek road, where it crosses East Hickman, about 5 miles from Lexington, where he tenders his services as a

Practitioner of Medicine.

More particularly in Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

Lexington, Feb. 7, 1839. 6-11.

Prentiss' Pile Ointment.

THIS invaluable preparation has cured thousands; and even in those deplorable cases of long standing, judged by the Faculty to be incurable, a single bottle will afford the most surprising benefit, and yield the patient a degree of comfort to which he has been a stranger. No family ought to be without this remedy, for it will effect a radical and speedy cure in all cases, if resorted to in the commencement of the disease.

Sold by D. BRADFORD, at the Office of the Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, Ky.

Valuable and Tried Patent Medicines.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA;

SUPERIOR to any other preparation of the kind in use, and recommended by the highest testimonials as a remedy in all Scrofulous, Rheumatic and Syphilitic diseases, Cutaneous Affections, &c.

A specific in Dyspepsia and all disorders of the digestive organs, and a general restorative in weak and debilitated habits, caused by previous disease of the stomach and bowels.

NERVE AND BONE LINIMENT; An invaluable remedy for Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, &c.

MONTAGUE'S BALM; A cure for the Tooth Ache, and a preventative of decay in the teeth.

A supply of the above mentioned Medicines kept always on hand and for sale by

S. C. TROTTER, At his Drug Store, Cheapside, Lex., Ky. And at the Drug Store of Geo. W. Norton, Main-street, August 2, 1837 21-11.

Female Collegiate Institute, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY.

TRUSTEES and Faculty of BAIRD COLLEGE—Visitors:

T. E. JOHNSON, Principal, late Professor of Natural Science and Civil Engineering in Bacon College.

Miss N. A. TUCK, Associate Principal—late Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy.

Miss G. HAYEN, Instructress—late Principal of the Hamilton Female Seminary.

Miss L. F. CLARK, Instructress—acting Principal of the Chillicothe Female Academy till March 25.

Dr. S. HAYEN, Professor of Chemistry—Professor of Chemistry in Bacon College.

Mr. J. J. GIERK, Professor of Modern Languages—Professor of Modern Languages in Bacon College.

Mr. W. A. STASZEWSKY, Professor of Drawing and Painting—Professor of the same in Mr. Fall's Institute, near Frankfort.

Mr. A. C. WINICKER, Professor of Instrumental Music.

Miss M. R. HALL, Teacher of Instrumental Music.

CHARGES.

Boarding, Washing, Fuel, Candles and Tuition in all the branches of the regular course, Vocal Music and Callisthenics included, for 5 mos. in advance, \$100 00

Lessons on the Piano, per quarter, do. 15 00

Do. " Guitar, do. 10 00

French, German, or Italian, do. 7 50

Drawing or Painting, do. 10 00

Use of Piano, do. 2 50

Do. Guitar, do. 1 00

Exercises on Horseback, do. 4 00

Chemical Ticket, (experimental course,) 5 00

Bath-House Ticket, per season, 1 00

Tuition alone, (day scholars,) for 5 months, 25 00

Georgetown, Feb. 13, 1839 7-31w

Boot and Shoe Manufactory.

R. OWENS would most respectfully inform the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he is now receiving, and intends to keep constantly on hand, a large assortment of DOUBLE SOLE FRENCH BOOTS—and also a large lot of CORK suitable for manufacturing Cork Sole Boots and Shoes. Also, a large assortment of coarse Men's and Children's Brogans, all of which he will sell as low for Cash, as any other house in the city. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident they cannot be surpassed.

RICHARD OWENS, Main street, opposite Brennan's Hotel.

N. B. In addition to his Eastern and French work, he would inform the public that every description of BOOTS and SHOES are manufactured on the shortest notice and most favorable terms.

Lexington, Dec 13, 1838—50-11

DR. CROSS

HAVING permanently settled himself in Lexington, offers his professional services to its citizens and the farmers in its vicinity. Office on Short-Street, opposite the Courthouse, next door to Gen. Combs' office.

July 19, 1837 22-11

LOTTERIES UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF D. S. GREGORY & CO.

Prompt, Punctual and Persevering!

GREAT, GRAND & GLORIOUS!

MARCH.

Remittances from all parts of the Union can now be rendered available without sacrifice—the consequence of which is, that we are enabled to place before our readers a wonderfully extended series of Schemes for the months of March and April. There will be drawn during the next two months the following "one plus ultra" of Lotteries, viz.

ONE CAPITAL OF \$80,000! 20 of \$20,000! 10 of \$30,000! &c. &c.

S. J. SYLVESTER begs attention to the undermentioned Schemes for March, as well as to the Extra Lottery, (containing full particulars of the Mammoth Lottery, Capital \$80,000 &c. &c., to be drawn on the 20th of April next) which will be duly forwarded to all his correspondents.

U. S. J. S. again finds it necessary to caution the public to be particular in addressing

S. J. SYLVESTER, 173 Broadway, & 22 Wall-st. N. Y. and to solicit early application to ensure attention to orders.

GRAND SCHEME! 50,000 DOLLARS.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY, Class 1, for 1839, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, March 16, 75 numbers, 11 drawn ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000, 10 Prizes of \$1,250, 20 " " 200, 1 " 10,000, 30 " " 1,000, 1 " 7,500, 30 " " 500, 1 " 6,000, 60 " " 300, 2 " 2,500, 64 " " 250, 3 " 2,000, 64 " " 200, 1 " 1,500, 126 " " 150.

Tickets Ten Dollars—Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$140.

THE HOLDER OF THE CAPITAL WILL RECEIVE \$30,000 NET! Virginia Peto Lottery.

Endowing the Leeburg Academy and for other purposes Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 23, 1839.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$35,295, 40 Prizes of \$2,000, 1 " 12,000, 60 " " 250, 1 " 7,000, 60 " " 200, 1 " 5,225, 122 " " 150.

Tickets only \$10. A certificate of a Package of 26 whole tickets will be sent for \$140. Shares in proportion.

Virginia Wellbry Lottery.

Class 2, for 1839. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. March 30—75 numbers, 12 ballots.

CAPITALS.

1 Prize of \$30,000, 10 Prizes of \$2,000, 1 " 10,000, 50 " " 1,000, 1 " 6,000, 20 " " 500, 1 " 3,140, 20 " " 300, 1 " 3,000, 123 " " 200, 1 " 2,500, 126 " " 150.

Tickets Ten Dollars. Shares in proportion. A certificate of package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for only \$130—Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway, & 22 Wall street, N. Y.

JABEZ BEACH.

At his Coach Repository, has now on hand a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHES, CHARIOTS, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any description, can by giving an order, have the same forwarded from the manufacturers at New-Ark, free of commission.

Lexington, Sept. 15, 1836—55-11

Great Excitement in Boston!

TREMBLING AMONG THE MEDICAL FACULTY!—We learn that the distinguished Dr. Watson, 276 Washington street, and Dr. S. C. Hewett, the celebrated Bone-setter, 297 Washington street, (two of the most skillful practitioners in Boston,) having witnessed the happy effects of Goelicke's Matchless Sanative in several cases which have come under their observation, have given the general Agent of this great modern medicine, permission to refer to them through the public journals. It is with pleasure, we notice such acts of disinterested benevolence, and this noble generosity of Dr. S. C. H. and W. speaks their genuine philanthropy.

We understand, Dr. Watson is of the opinion, that as the Sanative has created such a tremendous excitement among the Medical Faculty, it must be something extraordinary and far superior to the common nostrums of the day—and there cannot be a doubt, but when the virtues of this great specific shall be duly appreciated by Physicians, they will frankly acknowledge it to be the most valuable addition which has been made to the Materia Medica since the days of Hippocrates.

We further learn that the general Agent of the Sanative has the liberty to refer his fellow citizens to Dr. Hewett, for two very interesting cases which came within the knowledge of the Doctor. One of the cures was learned, was effected upon a young lady afflicted with "LUNAR ASCITES"—and so serious was her complaint, that she was unable to submit to Dr. H.'s usual mode of treatment in such cases. He advised her to try the Sanative; she did so, and before taking one phial, was entirely cured and not a vestige of her disease remains!!

Another: A gentleman, aged 46, pronounced by all who knew him to be in a "Confirmed Consumption," was wonderfully restored to health by the use of only one phial of the Sanative—and he is now well and about his daily business as usual!

We think the open and candid course pursued by Drs. Watson and Hewett richly entitles them to the lasting gratitude of the public—although they may have the whole phalanx of the Medical Faculty pointing upon them.

After reading the above, and the following extracts from letters addressed to Dr. Rowland, by his Agents, who can for a moment doubt the powers of the mighty Sanative?

Anherst, N. H., Jan. 1, 1838.

Dr. Rowland—I sold a phial of the Matchless Sanative to a gentleman who was in a Confirmed Consumption, pronounced PAST ANY RELIEF and confined to his room—he had settled his affairs and prepared to meet his fate. He has not taken a whole bottle, and says his health is perfect, that he is entirely well, and in the cure to the Sanative and to nothing else. Many others who have taken it make similar statements.

Yours respectfully, &c. THOS. M. BENDER.

Orland Post Office, Maine, March 30, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative has had a wonderful effect in several cases in this town. I sold a phial to a man who had been sick with Consumptive and Rheumatic complaints for 4 or 5 years, and who was unable to dress himself when he commenced taking it. He has recently sent me word that he felt quite well, could dress himself without any trouble, and thinks he shall wholly recover. Yours, in haste,

R. TRUSSEL, P. M.

Rush P. Office, Monroe Co. N. Y., March 14, 1838.

Dear Sir—In 48 hours after I received the package of Sanative, I sold all of it—and have come to the conclusion that it must be all that it is recommended to be. It is sufficient to say, that the benefit derived from a short use of it, has convinced the most prejudiced of its utility. The enclosed money you will just to my account, and wish you to send me more of the Sanative as soon as convenient. Respectfully,

JOHN B. CROSBY, P. M.

Haverhill, Mass. March 26, 1838.

Dear Sir—Numerous cases have come to my knowledge in which the Sanative has proved very beneficial—and one case in particular, in which it performed a wonder. I can procure you a good certificate from the patient if you wish. Please credit me with the enclosed money, and forward me more of the Sanative by the bearer. Yours truly,

THOS. G. FARNSWORTH.

Cornwall Post Office, Vt. April 6, 1838.

Dear Sir—The Matchless Sanative is very highly esteemed in this quarter, and is getting into general use. Yours, &c. SAMUEL EVERTS, P. M.

Westfield P. Office, N. Y. Feb. 16, 1838.

Dear Sir—Several pressing cases demand the Sanative at which every one can be sent to me. It has effected some astonishing cures already, and I cannot wait for the package you say is on the way. I wish you would send me half a dozen phials by MAIL, and I will put the extra price of postage on the Sanative. Don't fail to send by the mail, as it will come by weight at \$1 per ounce as postage, and I shall expect it in 13 days from date. Yours, &c.

ORRIS NICHOLS, P. M.

Hartford, Ct. April 12, 1838.

Dear Sir—My daughter, who had a distressing cough, and raised a great deal of matter, was afflicted with palpitation of the heart, has taken a phial of the Sanative and is now WELL. Others also bear testimony to its good effects. Yours respectfully,